

HAWAII--ITS CONDITIONS AND PROSPECTS

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While the senior publisher of The Recorder was on his recent visit to the Territory of Hawaii he submitted the following questions to prominent and representative residents of the Islands, whose answers are given below:

THE QUESTIONS.

- 1.—How have the Hawaiians accepted the changed conditions following annexation?
- 2.—Do you think that, on the whole, the conditions in the Islands are improved as a result of annexation?
- 3.—Do you think three-fourths of the Federal revenues should be expended for improvements within the Territory?
- 4.—In your opinion, is there an opening for other agricultural industries than the raising of sugar?
- 5.—Are the land laws, as they stand at present, best suited to the advancement of Americans in the Territory?
- 6.—Do the Japanese take kindly to American ideas?
- 7.—Is the attitude of the sugar plantation interests favorable to homestead European labor?
- 8.—Do you approve of the immigration of European laborers?
- 9.—If so, do you believe they will be a success on the sugar plantations and will replace the Japanese?
- 10.—Has it been demonstrated that the Islands are of value to the United States in time of peace, other than as a source of sugar supply?
- 11.—Do you believe it is imperative that the Islands should be fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor?
- 12.—Do you think the Panama canal will be of greater service to Hawaii than Hawaii will be to the canal?
- 13.—Do the Islands expect any commercial advantages from the opening of the Tehuantepec railroad?
- 14.—What are your views on the transportation and tourist problem?

(Conclusion.)

THE ANSWERS.

mercial standpoint whether we would come into the commercial system of the United States, thereby securing the benefits of the protective tariff, and give up a sure hold on cheap labor, or vice versa, hold on to our cheap labor market and give up the benefits of the commercial system of the United States. There is no question that the United States would not longer have tolerated the situation. It was with increasing difficulty that the reciprocity treaty admitting our sugar free into the United States was renewed or continued, and the intelligent men of the country came to have practically one opinion on the matter, and that was if we were to get into the Union at all we would have to get in promptly, and we had to choose which we would do; the United States would not tolerate the situation as it was. Therefore, while we have not got the cheap labor market that we had before annexation, which in one sense, and in a narrow sense, means a loss in dollars and cents, on the other hand, forced to choose, as we were, we undoubtedly chose wisely in tying up our fortunes for good and all to the United States; and while there is some grumbling here against annexation it does not amount to anything, and if you were to call for a vote of the citizens of Hawaii today on the question of annexation, with a direct promise that they could cut loose from the United States again, I think the vote would be overwhelmingly against it, both among natives as well as whites.

3.—I don't take much stock in the proposition that we should get three-quarters of the Federal revenue to be expended for improvements within the Territory. In the first place I believe that the great bulk of that will be Federal improvements that will come here sooner or later anyhow. I do not believe it wise for us to put ourselves as a Territory in a special class or category. I think it is enough if we have all the rights and privileges of other Territories. I fear that when we want something from Congress it will be thrown up to us that we should not have it because we have already got this provision whereby three-quarters of the Federal revenues are expended within the Territory. In the long run I don't think we shall gain much by it; and I believe that the Territorial end of it will be rather small.

4.—I certainly believe there is a fine opening for other agricultural industries besides sugar, but they have to be tropical or semi-tropical industries. We never can compete with the western States in raising corn, wheat, etc. We even buy eggs and butter from the coast now and it will continue to do it more or less; and that is simply a sample of the clear line of demarcation between industries that will pay in this territory and those that will not.

In my opinion there is a great opening for tropical and semi-tropical agricultural industries which come within the protection of the tariff. For instance, pineapples are protected, as also canned fruits. What is the result? The pineapple business has got a fair start now in the Territory, and inside of ten years we shall be producing and exporting a quantity of this fruit that will be a revelation. There is a great opening for tobacco; that is protected. But the minute you get on to a tropical industry which is not protected, so that it has to be raised in competition with the hordes of cheap labor found in most tropical countries, that minute you make it impossible for that industry to thrive in Hawaii.

When we were annexed we took upon ourselves the obligation to maintain wages and conditions on American lines. We do not want to do it, but we have to do it, and it is best for us that we should. But the corollary of that is if our industries are to be

conducted on these lines the protection of the tariff is absolutely indispensable; far more so than in the industries in the states which do not come into competition with cheap labor of Asiatic countries. In the United States the tariff was created largely to head off competition with the European labor market, but that competition is "Heaven" alongside of the competition that Hawaii would have to meet in raising products in direct competition with Asiatic countries where they have labor and a vast supply of it, which can be had at a wage upon which our people cannot even exist. If states like Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania need protection in such industries as the iron industry against European labor, what do you suppose Hawaii will need in the way of protection in carrying on agricultural industries where the competition is not with white men, but with Asiatic labor, where competition is impossible?

I am a Democrat, but figures cannot lie in this matter. I believe that one white man can compete with another white man living practically under the same industrial system and the same civilization, but when it comes to white men against Asiatics, or any man, white or dark, who lives as an American and wants to live as an American, there has to be protection of some kind or it cannot be done. And it is for that reason that I was strongly opposed to this Philippine free trade bill. If they want to make the Philippines a territory and subject them to the conditions to which Hawaii is subjected, then they have the privilege of free trade and protection, too. But, as I understand it, Hawaii is expected to be American through and through. She is to give up Asiatic cheap labor and create a scale of wages here and conditions that will permit people living as Americans should, to come in here; and that means that we have got to have the benefit of the American industrial institutions to meet the demand put upon us by the very fact that we were annexed.

5.—I believe our land laws are well suited to the advancement of Americans in the Territory. It would be absurd to attempt to extend the land laws of the United States to Hawaii. If you want to vest all the land left in the sugar plantations and other corporations, the surest and quickest way to do it is to extend the American land laws here whereby people can go in and get patent to their lands and sell out to the plantations at a figure that will make it pay the stool pigeon to take a hand. One cannot read our land laws without being impressed with the idea that they are drawn honestly and squarely to preserve the small settler, if there is any hope or chance to do it.

6.—The Japanese certainly do take kindly to American ideas. They are a great people; great enough to absorb Hawaii in spite of annexation, unless the United States keeps her eyes open, and very wide open. This is said without disparaging the Japanese; they are doing simply what our race has done from time immemorial. I don't think the Japanese intend to be the pupils of America; they intend to be her rival. Japan is her rival today, and will become more of a rival every day.

7.—I think the sugar plantation interests are favorable to homestead European labor, in the sense that they are coming to see that it is inevitable that they must do something. They would not be human if they did not like the cheap Asiatic labor; they cost little, having few requirements, and having the intelligence of white labor. Why should not they hanker for it or any other fleshpots? But they are learning more and more clearly, as time goes on, that the islands were annexed to make them American, and they have got to be American or they can not remain a part of the United States. And if the sugar plantations are going to hopelessly block the Americanizing of the islands, then it is the plantations that have to go, and under these circumstances many intelligent plantation men are honestly adding the plan to get European labor. They may not all be as liberal as they might be; it is a matter of education; they are developing, and I believe the tendency is towards a widening of their appreciation of the necessity of getting into line with the sentiments on the mainland.

8.—This is answered by what I have already said.

9.—I believe it is sheer nonsense to talk of getting Americans of Anglo-Saxon descent to work on sugar plantations as laborers; but there is no reason why the Latin can not be assimilated here, and there is no reason why he can not work on the plantations. The answer on that point is that he has come here; there is a colony of eighteen or nineteen thousand Portuguese in this country who love the country, who have made the best possible labor on the plantations in all branches, and who have largely drifted away from the plantations simply because of the influx of Japanese labor here, which, for a while, worked for very cheap wages, and under that pressure the Portuguese have naturally drifted to the cities, though a great many still remain on the plantations, generally at some special job; but they are well fitted to handle the sugar industry from A to Z. And if we had been wise enough to keep on importing those people we could have had an hundred thousand of them here today, and there would have been no Asiatic question here to deal with.

10.—As to whether the Islands are of value to the United States in time of peace is hard to say. I think that the main reason for annexing the Islands was and always will be that they would have been a downright menace to the whole Pacific coast in the hands of a powerful maritime nation. If you could blow the Islands up and move the people to the mainland, perhaps it would be in the interests of the United States that it should be done, but they are here to

stay, and the United States has to deal with them from that standpoint.

11.—I certainly believe that the Islands should be fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor. I do not believe at all that the Islands will be an additional burden to the United States in time of war; that the United States has got just that much more to take care of in time of war. No fleet can cross the Pacific to ravage the Pacific coast until it has driven the United States out of the Islands; that is, no concrete attack on the coast could be made. Some fast cruiser might slip across and raise the mischief for the time being, but any vital serious attack upon the Pacific coast can not be made without first prying the United States out of these Islands. With a powerful American fleet in the Islands, it would be absolutely foolhardy to attempt an attack upon the coast with their rear subject to attack from that fleet.

12.—I have no opinion on this question, one way or the other.

13.—I certainly believe the Tehuantepec railway will bring us commercial advantages. Our sugars are under contract to be shipped by that railroad at reduced rates.

14.—As to the transportation of tourists problem, I have not much to say. I believe that if people realized what a restful climate we have and a beautiful country, many thousands would come here who now go elsewhere. The fact that tourists who come here are immensely pleased, and in many, many instances return time and again, shows that we have something here to offer. I think the transportation question will solve itself as the different lines connect up between the Asiatic coast and the Pacific coast, and make Honolulu a port of call. A great deal, of course, can be done by concerted action of our own people, aided by railroads and other transportation companies on the mainland.

WALTER GIFFORD SMITH, EDITOR
PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER

1.—The political, English-speaking classes of Hawaiians are well-enough satisfied with our American system which gives them more chances to get office than the monarchy or the republic did. These people, especially since counties were created, have ceased to express regret for the old order. A majority of Hawaiians are non-English-speaking conservatives and would be glad to return to the royalist mode of things. Their newspapers are often seditious and it is conceded that a hint from the ex-Queen would go much further with them than a request from the president of the United States. These people will never be Americans at heart, although their children, educated in the public schools, may in time be proud to call themselves such.

2.—Very much. Annexation has given Honolulu fine business blocks, modern hotels, a better port, rapid transit, a larger trade, a greater population and a bigger volume of investments. While there was danger of revolution and of foreign interference and while Japan was filling the Islands with people for whom she was about to ask special rights of suffrage such as the old governments gave to Americans and Europeans, capital was timid and retiring. Annexation and stable government brought it into action. Previously much of the surplus plantation earnings were invested abroad. Now they seek securities at home. In the field of sugar investment alone the increase of prosperity since 1893, the year of the Queen's dethronement, has been marvelous. The manufactured sugar crop of 1893 weighed 339,822.879 pounds. Ten years later, 1903 it weighed 774,825,426 pounds. But for stable government this vast expansion of sugar property would not have taken place.

3.—Congress, in taking Hawaii over, also took a large part of our public revenues, customs, internal taxes and postal receipts. What money we expend for public purposes we get chiefly from taxes and loans. The Territory, meanwhile, is undefended, save by the navy, has no public buildings except those inherited from the monarchy and is generally neglected by Washington. We feel that some equivalent of a part of our contributions to the national treasury should come back to us from year to year.

4.—There is room here for specialized tropical industries aside from sugar, such as pineapples—of which we are now raising enough on a fraction of the susceptible land of the Islands to supply the existing American demand for the canned article; sisal, which we are beginning to export; bananas, for which we have a considerable coast trade; rubber, vanilla, cassava and tobacco. We have lately produced wrapper tobacco on an experimental farm which has been appraised at \$4 per pound. Cattle do well, poultry fairly well, honey-raising is successful and general produce can be raised at different elevations. Grapes and tropical fruits thrive. Coffee only needs tariff protection to become our second agricultural asset.

5.—Yes, the American system of giving everybody a chance to locate public land in sections and quarter-sections would soon vest the public domain in a few hands from which it might soon be transferred to millionaire sugar and grazing corporations. Hawaii controls its own lands and sees that they get into proper private ownership. Plantations are justly served and the bona fide small farmer can get a location at a low price. A colony of Russians has lately received a large tract of first-class land at \$5 an acre on terms which protect it from the corporate man. Our land laws fit our special conditions very well.

6.—They are a progressive people but remain Japanese. What they take of Americanization they hope to make use of for the good of Japan, not for the good of the United States. The world is their master; Japan is their home. I have never known but one naturalized Japanese and he has an office in the immigration bureau. His children, I hear, are being educated in Japan.

7.—Planters are divided on the subject. Progressists are for a new trial of European labor, conservatives for Oriental labor. The old feudal state was agreeable to nearly all of them but they are beginning to see that there is no place for it under the stars and stripes. Now they are looking for the next best thing.

8.—Yes, if they will work, leave their knives and pistols at home and keep out of strike-unions.

9.—So far, European field labor, German and Galician, has not panned out well. The Portuguese will work but they prefer to live in town. Italians we are yet to try. The present Russian experiment seems doubtful owing to the fact that all of the immigrants had a taste of city life in California before coming here. I think, however, European labor will be a success under a homestead system which attaches it to the soil. This system should appeal to Portuguese especially, who are a home-loving class and might be willing to live in the country if they could have small farms there.

10.—Hawaii is useful to the United States in a wider agricultural sense than that embraced in sugar production. Commerce benefits by the multiplication of our industries. Our imports from the mainland amounted to \$12,122,261 in 1905. Hawaii is a handy cable station and port of call and in time will be known as America's best sanatorium.

11.—A fortified Hawaii, with a great naval station, means a safeguard for Pacific coast cities from naval attacks from any quarter except Canada. Held by an enemy and fortified, Hawaii would menace the coast like a Pacific Bermuda. America needs these islands, not merely for her own use in war but to keep them from being useful to a hostile power.

12.—The Panama canal should give Hawaii cheaper freight for sugar and other merchandise and for imports from the eastern market. As a port of call we should also get more ships. Hawaii would serve the canal in proportion to the tolls it paid. It also bears a plain relation to the defense of the isthmus waterway.

13.—Yes. Already we have contracted to send sugar to the east via Tehuantepec and to bring back purchases. We get the benefits of a short haul.

14.—Hawaii can get plenty of tourists if it can assure them of prompt passage here and back. More and faster steamships are needed and are coming. Business warrants them, that is to say, Asiatic business more than Hawaiian. The Pacific is the coming ocean, as Seward long ago said. Asia is waking up and going into business; and Honolulu as a port of call should, in time, have a daily steamship, including local vessels plying between this port and all the coast entrepôts. Our tourist problems will rapidly settle themselves.

WALLACE R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR OF THE HONOLULU BULLETIN.

I think that the Hawaiians have accepted the changed conditions following annexation with most commendable good grace. Occasionally one might have encountered bitter expressions but I believe that the feeling among Hawaiians to-day over the "loss of their country" is not as bitter as much of the sentiment one could encounter in the south over the civil war.

There is no doubt that conditions in the Islands have improved as a result of annexation. The spirit of the people has improved. The financial and industrial stability is guaranteed. I do not mean that we have reached perfection. We have much room for improvement and many details of industry and public finance that are not fully adjusted to new conditions, but on the whole the Islands have made tremendous strides since, for instance, ten years ago when you and I first met here.

One of the readjustments necessary is that of the Islands securing the expenditure of three-fourths of the federal revenue collected in the Islands. It is not only necessary that this should be done in a spirit of fairness to Hawaii, but it is mandatory as a matter of wise national policy.

Hawaii is an outpost of the American nation. It is on the border line of a scene of future activity which will undoubtedly be the center of our future hostilities. Every effort should then be made to strengthen Hawaii. This strength must be developed from every standpoint. We must build forts and fortify our harbors.

We must also keep our educational institutions up to the highest standard of excellence in order to mold these youth of alien parentage whose adaptability or natural leaning toward American principles is entirely an untried quantity. The expenditure of three-fourths this federal revenue means the expenditure for nationalizing purposes a proportion of the federal taxes paid by the people of these Islands. Always remember that Hawaii before annexation had this income for its own use. Hawaii had a tariff for revenue only. Its governmental operations were based on this income. Annexation took away a million or more a year. And we are expected and are anxious to carry on the same broad or broader policies of development. Hawaii has been a profitable financial bargain for the United States. Our country cannot afford to play the part of a leech in a territory of the union where there is so much to be done.

A territory, mind you, that contributes the money and asks only that a stated portion be expended locally on work that is intensely national in its scope. Yes, I think there is an opening in Hawaii for agricultural industries other than sugar. Given a slight protective duty, and the coffee industry would create opportunity for hundreds of Americans who could establish some and profitable industry on comparatively small homestead areas, and in the agricultural work themselves "menaces" are developing into one of the most profitable and congenial of industries. There is a wealth of op-

portunity in Hawaii in certain lines but may the Lord have mercy on the poor farmer who thinks he can make a living in truck farming or what is generally termed "small farming." If I had an enemy I doubt if I could commend him to a more unkindly fate.

I have never been a believer in the land laws of the territory as they stand to-day. They are intricate and ponderous and as far as I have been able to make out, even Mr. Dole, the author of the law, is unable to give a clear exposition of what the law really accomplishes beyond a blockade and an immense amount of difficulty with enough exceptions to prove the rule. I confess to a prejudice in favor of the American land laws that have opened up a great mainland empire to homes and agriculture. I am told by those born and bred in Hawaii that I am wrong. But I yet fail to see wherein the present law has "made good" as a means to the advancement of Americans in the territory of Hawaii. I think a fair compromise would be for the federal government to take over the administration of say a half of the public lands leaving the other half to the territory. Then we would have a fair test. Should such a thing be done I would put my money, were I a betting man, on the half handled by the federal government. I believe in the American land policy for the advancement of Americans in Hawaii.

The kindness of the Japanese toward American ideas is an unsolved problem. The answer means a great deal to Hawaii and the American people. If it be in the negative, then Hawaii is nurturing a viper in its bosom that will one day turn to give a death blow if possible. The adult Japanese takes kindly to an imitation of American ideas of all kinds and descriptions. His loyalty, however, is still to Japan. The problem is, What are these children we are educating in our public schools going to do? They are born here and are certainly eligible as American citizens. If they will become indeed Americans, well and good. If their patriotic fervor and national pride is still with Japan, Hawaii as an American outpost will face a condition absolutely dangerous. Our common schools have never yet failed to turn out an American second generation from European people. Hawaii will demonstrate in a few years how the Oriental will turn out.

I am satisfied that the attitude of the sugar plantation interests is favorable to homestead European labor.

Sugar in Hawaii represents capital and we all know that capital is conservative to the point of timidity. Consequently a sugar plantation agent or manager who has a half million dollar crop to take off will not talk of an industrial and labor revolution with as much enthusiasm as the individual "blessed with nothing" but filled with a knowledge of how it should all be done.

I am absolutely confident that the sugar plantation interests would hail as a God-send anything that will enable them to turn a portion of the tide of European immigration toward Hawaii, and that in order to aid in this they will give most liberal terms to honest, industrious European immigrants seeking homesteads and opportunity to work at a fair wage.

European immigrants have already been a success on the sugar plantations. It is not an experiment in that sense. It is only a matter of getting them here.

Bear in mind, that for European immigration purposes the Hawaiian Islands are the farthest distant from emigration centers of any place on the face of the earth. That means expense for the emigrant who has no means. The planter cannot assist him. And there you are. The territory, however, may enlist immigrants and a sensible American policy is one that will assist the territory in every way possible to do this successfully. I do most enthusiastically approve the immigration of European laborers for Hawaii. I believe it to be the American salvation of the Islands.

These Europeans will replace Japanese. Not entirely of course, for the surplus of Japanese is so overwhelming that the Japanese laborer will never be wiped out.

I believe that every incident pointing to the increasing importance of the Pacific has demonstrated that Hawaii is of value to the United States. Hawaii is American territory. Its position as a strategic point is quite as important in times of peace when commercial development occupies our minds, as in times of war. To have Hawaii under any other flag would be to make American mastery of the Pacific practically hopeless. Let congress pass a subsidy bill so that our merchant marine will have a chance for life and the American people will wake up to the value of Hawaii in times of peace as they have never been aroused before. It is naturally somewhat difficult to understand our value when the merchant marine of a great nation is forced to struggle for its very existence. A cross roads junction does not show to the best advantage when the railways it serves are struggling against bankruptcy.

The Yankee way to answer a question of this character would be to ask, if it has been demonstrated that California is of value to the United States in time of peace, other than as a source of gold and fruit supply?

Certainly it is imperative that the Islands be fortified and a naval base established at Pearl Harbor. When this is not imperative there will be no further cause for armies and navies. Unless the obvious duty is followed our country is due to suffer some crushing defeats in future wars. I put the man who says there will be no more wars, in the same class with fools and knaves.

Panama Canal and Hawaii will render reciprocal service. Just where the aid of one to the other will begin and end would take a long time to measure. One without the other would lose fifty per cent. of its value to the American people.

We expect commercial advantages from the Tehuantepec railway in the same way any community gains in consequence of shorter routes of trade. We don't expect. We know! Think of what railway cut-offs and faster steamers have done for your state, our nation and the world at large and you can measure to a certain extent the

commercial advantages of Tehuantepec and later the Panama canal to Hawaii. Mark my word. The growth of Hawaii since you were here ten years ago has been remarkable. This growth has been due in large measure to the development of the trade of the Pacific as well as the domestic advancement of Hawaii. The limit of the next ten years will so far outstrip that of the past as to make us wonder that we called "the good old days" progressive.

C. B. WELLS, SUGAR GROWER.

1.—I think as a whole they are well pleased, for the reason that their franchise privileges have been increased.

2.—Yes. There has been a remarkable impetus to the sugar industry since annexation, the result of a stable form of government and an assurance of a market for our sugar.

3.—Yes, on a limited scale.

4.—I believe they give general satisfaction.

5.—They very soon adapt themselves to American ideas and ways, and are quick to follow American methods.

6.—Yes, to a class from any European country who come from the agricultural districts and are willing to work.

7.—Yes.

8.—I believe they will be a success if the laborers introduced here from European countries are not recruited from the riffraff of the cities, and come here with the intention of being agricultural laborers.

9.—Decidedly. The volume of business with the mainland has increased enormously since annexation. For example, the sugar company with which I am associated is now expending \$800,000 for machinery and other improvements, most of which come from the mainland, which sum would not have been expended if old glory had not been raised.

10.—Yes.

11.—This is problematical.

12.—It will expedite the marketing of our sugars in New York.

13.—I think the passenger service between San Francisco and Honolulu is excellent. In my opinion if the fare was reduced it would encourage more tourists to visit our country, who having seen the beauties of the islands and absorbed our climate would want to come again and bring others.

CECIL BROWN, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

1.—The Hawaiians have universally accepted the changed conditions following annexation.

2.—There is no doubt in my mind that the condition of the Islands on the whole are improved as a result of annexation, saving only the question of emigrants for labor sufficient to meet the requirements of our various agricultural industries.

3.—As eighty per cent. of the federal revenues that are collected in this territory are collected from goods imported from China and Japan, and such revenues would not be collected but for the laborers that use them and come here to work, it is proper that the revenues or three-fourths should be expended for improvements of a substantial nature within this territory.

4.—There are openings for agricultural industries other than the raising of sugar, such as sisal, coffee, tobacco, fruits and small farming, but none of the undertakings named should be commenced unless sufficient capital is possessed to carry through the industries named to a producing and remunerative stage.

5.—The land laws as they exist at present, are, from our peculiar situation and circumstances connected with our population better suited to our wants, but there is a question in my mind as to whether or not they will advance the interests of "Americanism" so-called.

6.—The Japanese take to American ideas, and assimilate themselves with such ideas more readily than the Chinese.

7, 8 and 9.—From recent reports and statements made by plantation owners and agents, the attitude of the sugar plantation interests is favorable to granting homesteads for European labor; and I believe that such immigration should be encouraged, not so much to supplant the Japanese labor, but to engage in other industries. It has been as a rule generally demonstrated here, that European or Caucasian labor cannot stand the field work required in the cultivation of sugar cane as well as the Orientals.

10.—The Islands are of pecuniary as well as of strategic value to the United States.

11.—The United States as it has taken possession of the Islands and assumed, as it were, parental duties should fortify and establish a naval base at Pearl Harbor.

12.—The Panama canal will undoubtedly be of much value and create more prosperity to Hawaii than Hawaii could in any manner contribute to the canal or Panama. The canal will make the port of Honolulu the "Queenstown of the Pacific."

13.—The opening of the Tehuantepec railroad should certainly create commercial advantages of importance. It is already settled that the bulk of the sugar going from here to the east shall go that way, and with a saving both as to cost and time. It may and undoubtedly will add to the commercial position and advantage of Honolulu as a port of call for orders.

14.—I believe that with the subsidies that are likely to be granted to American steamships these Islands should have like facilities with San Francisco, and other ports for the transportation of goods and the handling of tourist travel as can be obtained both as to size of vessels and comforts of travel.

F. E. THOMPSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

1.—More readily and more completely, I believe, than could have been expected of a more virile and determined race. In the short time since annexation they have learned to sing "My Country 'Tis of Thee" with as much fervor as they formerly sang "Hawaii Pono." The political situation they have accepted, and in a surprisingly brief space of time have learned to rely and insist upon the right to equal representation and the

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